## WASHINGTON

Discussion on the Suffrage Amendment in the Senate.

A General Subsidy to All the Pacific Railroads.

The Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

Proposed Heavy Reduction in Men and Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1869.

to entrap President Johnson. A certain news-r man, it is said, was employed to call on the dent, and, by representing himself as a conser-e correspondent, endeavor to extract some is-tion from the President as to his intentions might be used against him by the impeachers, orrespondent made several visits to the Presiwith Mr. Johnson, used his arts to draw him and then went to the Board of Impenciers and all he had heard. One day this correspondent examined by the Impeachment Board for over Anongent's testimony was destroyed. It is under-stood that there was a good deal of testimony of this tind taken by the committee that never saw the

The debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House to-day developed a strong sentiment in favor of an immediate reduction of the army. Considerable feeling was manifested, especially on the part of men who served as officers in the volunteer forces, against the regular army, and wherever there was as opportunity presented the appropriation made by the committee was reduced. All attempt was made, in one or two instances, to make the members vote for large appropriations, which Mr. Blame, who has charge of the bill, said were put in on the recommend-

of General Grant. In one case a letter produced from General Grant recommend an appropriation for some defences in Rocky Mountains. The House not only reinsed to adopt an amendment reducing the appropriation, but struck it out altogether. The men, who stood by the appropriation, threatened to call the year and mays on it in the House, so

ting to-day for the purpose of considering the bin. Just as the House was about to adjourn Gen-eral Garfield, chairman of the committee, submitted o the House. It proposes to reduce the rank and of the army about 10,000 men and the officers out 070. There are to be eight brigadier generals, exclusive of the staff of the General-In-Ohles. The Quartermaster's, the Subsistence and the Pay partments are to be consolidated into one department, to be known as the "Supply Department."

solidation, and no more enlistments are to be made. It is believed that before the measure is adopted by ne 4 funci targer reduction will be made in other or omeers than it proposes. The Florence Scannel Case.

the damaging statements made yesterday to the House by Mr. Kelley, of Prinsylvania, the repub-Beans are determined to make Scannel pay the costs of his arrest, or else remain in the easy custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the close of the session.

More Bubbles Exploded—The Wells-Parge and Aluska Francis.

The cases of the two newspaper correspondents were before the Committee on Public Expenditures again to-day. Three witnesses, whose names were given as the authority of the New York evening paper correspondent for making his charges against Postmaster General Randoll and the Wells-Parge miract, fatly contradicted the correspondent's tesinformation at all, and only spoke with the corres-pondent after seeing his despatches in print. Thus the whole story of the terrible Wells-Fargo fraud the whole story of the terrible Wells-Fargo fraud drops to the ground. The committee will report next week exonerating both the Postmester General and Wells-Fargo. Respecting the Alaska branch of the Investigation some Interesting points were de-veloped. Mr. Robert W. Laiham was summoned, in accordance with the request of Prederick Stanton, and testified on the points contained in the following

Hon C. T. Helling to, Chriman Committee Public Expenditures:—

Bin—Through the public newspapers and from parious individual sources, I learn that Mr. Public has explicitly deuted the facts stared by me in my testimony before your committee. As no one was present at the several conversations detailed except ourselves, I cannot directly establish the truth of my statement by any other witness, but inderstand that Mr. Robert W. Latham is to be simmoned before you, and as he knows ocrtain facts which indirectly sustain my statements, I beg you that you will examine him on the following points:—

From—While the Alaska appropriation was pending in the House, Mr. Painter sent Mr. Latham to request that I should apply to flowernor Walker to have him (Painter) employed and paid for advocating the measure.

Second—After the passage of the appropriation, and when Mr. Painter was threatening an investigation, Mr. Latham stated to me. In presence of Governor Walker, that Painter has and his conversations with me were confidential, and that if I revealed them he would atrack and in the public papers and desiroy my character.

Third—Mr. Latham also stated that Mr. Panter informed him that he (Painter) has in his possession, or bad seen, an affidavit to be effect that Governor Walker had received various souns of money, sincunding in all to \$15,000 or \$50,000, intended to be paid to Mr. Painter and other agents of the press, which same towernor Walker and received various souns of money, samounting in all to \$15,000 or \$50,000, intended to be paid to Mr. Painter and other agents of the press, which same towernor Walker and received various souns of money, samounting in all to \$15,000 or \$50,000, intended to be paid to Mr. Painter and other agents of the press, which same towernor Walker had received various souns of money, samounting in all to \$15,000 or \$50,000, intended to be paid to Mr. Painter she which proposes.

Powernor Walker and received various souns of the press, which same towernor Walker had received various soun

Mr. Lathan is understood to have suswered these questions in the affirmative.

Bacroachments of the Hudson's Bay Com-

An official document was transmitted to both Houses yesterday from the President in relation to the encronchinents of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company upon the trade and territory of Aluska. A communication enclosed says the Russians have been aware for many years that the trailers of the Endson's lisy Company have established houses on their territory, but they have failed to report it to the home government.

The English post at Yancon is large and well built, reply to a letter from Secretary Schofield Secre-tary Seward says:—Provisions of the treaty between Rossia and the United States ceding the territory of Aleska are conclusive against the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to establish or maintain such an establishment at that point; besides, the Indian Interiors act of 1824, is applicable
to our newly acquired territory, the President
being authorized to direct the military
to remove all the introders and unli-

The Bradley Imbreglio.

It will be remembered that several weeks since the Supreme Court of the United States issued a peremptory mandamus to the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia to restere Joseph H. Bradley, sr., to practice in that sourt. The court obeyed the mandamus under protest, yielding only to superior judicial anthority; but at the same time passed an order in effect requiring some preliminaries to restore him to his full rights in all the courts. To-day Mr. Bradley, in the Supreme Court of the district, asked whether he would be al-

Mr. Bradley said he desired to know exactly where he stood, and he did not wish to appear by

made left him in state que; but he could proceed or not as he chose. Mr. Bradley said if he could not practice as other

Bradley was expected to apologise to Judge Fisher Mr. Brudley replied he could not do it under any

Judge Olive comcided with Judge Wylle. Judge Wylie said he would like to be informed exactly what Bradley intended to do.

to his clients go into the case, and he would not nor would not, under the present direumstances between him and Judge Fisher, apologize to him, either in court or out of court, as he felt that he had been in-

The following order was then passed:—
Joseph H. Bradley, Faq. having this day appeared in court, and formally and in proper person aunounced his determination not to apply to the Criminal Court for restoration to the har from which he was dismissed by the order of that court, made on the 10th day of August, 1867, and said order having been unrepealed by this court, it is therefore ordered that the rale adopted by the court on the 26th day of August, 1867, and said order having been made adopted by the court on the 26th day of Larsary last be applied to the case of said Joseph H. Bradley, and that he be allowed not to practice as an attorney or solicitor of this court so long as said greer of the Criminal Court shall remain in force.

Many inquiries are being made as to the exact terms of the bill recently passed by the House to allow depay collectors and assistant assessors of internal revenue, acting as collectors or assessors, the pay of collectors and assessors. The following is the exact phraseology of the bill:—

phrasectory of the bill:—

Be it enacted, &c., That any beputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue who has performed or may bereafter perform, under authority or requirement of the law, the duties of Collector of Internal Revenue, in consequence of any vacancy in the office of such Collector or Assessor, or on account of the suspension from duty or temporary disability from elektness or other cause of such collector or assessor, shall be outled and receive the same pay and compensation as is provided for such collectors or assessors in the districts respectively, but no such payment shall in any case be made where the collector or assessors has received or may

Weekly Currency Statement.
The receipts of fractional carrency for the week ending to-day amount to \$860,000; shipments for the week to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. week to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. \$200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, \$100,000; United States depository at Louisville, \$100,000; to the national banks, \$208,801. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulating notes, \$342,585,900; for public deposits, \$34,402,500; mational bank currency issued. during the week. \$205,490. Total to date, \$312,333,486; mutilated bills returned, \$11,555,235; notes of insoivent banks redeemed, \$985,007; actual circulation at this date, \$200,780,347; fractional currency re-

Poreign Dobt of the Dominiona Republic. The statement sent to a portion of the press rela-tive to the foreign debt of the Dominican republic is an error. I am authorized by Mr. Fabens, confidential agent of that government, to state that the enincluding the paper currency now in circulation, did not exceed \$500,000. This corresponds exactly with information received at the State Department.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Semion.

MARIEMON, Peb. 6, 1850.

Mr. CONKLING, (vp.) of N. V., presented a memorial of the Union League in relation to frauds in naturalization and elections. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York asking Congress to suspend action upon the bill to provide for the constitution of a thidge across East river until the committee appointed to investigate the matter shall have reported on h. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Monaras, (rep.) of N. V., presented a memorial of the National Academy of Besign, asking the passing of a copyright law; also a presented a memorial to the New York Chamber of Commerce, against severe sales of government bosnis and gold; and a memorial of the same body, similar to that presented by Mr. Conkilog, in relation to the bridge over the East river. Referred to the Committee for Commerce.

East river. Referred to the Committee on Com-merce.

On mutten et Arks Councy in Arkansas.
On mutten of Mr. Riem, (rep.) of Ark., the bill giving an additional term to the United States Cir-cuit Court of the Eastern district of Arkansas was taken up and passed.

Mr. Harlan, (up.) of lowa from the Committee on the District of Committee river and the District of Committee in the elective transhise in Georgetown, and asked us immediate consideration; but Mr. Engunes, (rep.) of Vi., objected, and it went ever.

Mr. Emaurie, (rep.) of VI., objected, and it went over.

On motion of Mr. Panny, (rep.) of Conn., the bill to establish a certain post road in Connecticut was taken up. Mr. Ferry stated that Representative Bubbard had said that it the Senate would pass the bill with the amendment which he (Mr. Hubbard) had proposed, and which had passed the House, be would not object to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dixon, (den.) of Conn., and that in view of the statement of his colleague (Mr. Terry) he left bound to make he opposition to the bill.

The bill was then passed in the form in which it passed the House.

Mr. Gommere, reported a bill giving the consent of the United States to the crection of a bridge across the Williamette river, at the city of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Summer, sep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Poreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing Committee Charles H. Haldwin and

to accept a gold medal from the King of the Nether-lands, and a similar one authorizing Lieutenant W. A. Clarke, of the navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of the Freuch. Mr. Hows. (rep.) of Was., introduced a bill to grant lands to the Superior and State Line Railroad. Re-ferred to the Committee on Fublic Lands.

ferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The TENUES OF OFFICE LAW.

On motion of Mr. Edmenns the Senate took up the bill to repeal the tenure of office law. Af. Edmands said the bill, as it had come from the House, proposed to remove all legal restrictions from the President in the exercise of the power of appointments and removal. The Senate Judiciary Committee had not thought it wise to do that, and had therefore reported an amendment modifying the bill so as to permit the President to suspend a civil officer whenever in the President to suspend a civil officer whenever in the president to suspend a civil officer whenever in the President to suspend a civil officer whenever in the President to suspend a civil officer whenever in the President to suspend a the bill so as to permit the president to suspend a five bill so as to permit the president to suspend of the Senate, and without giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the Committee, of which he was not one, had thought if if that the heads of the Departments should be subject to removal at the will of the President alone, and had reported an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Moseon, graph of the was in favor of the

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Collector or who has per the constitution to verthrow the constitution to verthrow the constitution to verthrow the constitution to verthrow the constitution to be an amount of the constitution to verthrow the constitution to the private character. hills were reported from that committee and passed as follows:—

Suppose the proposition were to amend the constitution, which it has lived, and the proposition of which it has lived, and the proposition to verthrow the constitution t ogentisation, which to cleare the lamited State form of proverment, by striking, ogg to worst "regulations" at uncerting "monarcheal" is worst "regulations" at uncerting "monarcheal" is be believed and uncerting "monarcheal" in the federal government to take to itself the control in the federal government to take to itself the control in the federal government to take to itself the control in the federal government to the federal control in the federal government to the federal government of the control in the federal government of the federal government of the federal in the federal government of the federal government of the federal in the federal government of the federal in the federal government of the federal in the federal government of the federal government of the federal government of the federal in the federal government of the fede

fornia, the Eastert Division of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Branch relation of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Branch relation companies to construct their roads by sturranteeing the interest on their bonds.

It provides that the net of July 2, 1804, granting lands in add of the Northern Pacific Italicant shall not be construed as granting such fands, but such alternate sections shall be set apart for the benefit of the company and reserved from saic, except as hereafter provided. All the above maned companies, except the Oregon Branch Company, are to be afforded the government guarantee of the payment of the interest on their thirty year six per cent goid bonds to the extent of \$10,000 per mile, the principal of said bonds to constitute a first lien upon all their real and personal property. The companies are also anthorized to issue subsequent mortgage bonds on said property not exceeding one-half the amount per mile of the bonds first mentioned. As security and indemnify for its guarantee the United States government will withhold the payment of all dues for transportation of troops and government property, retain all moneys realized from the said of lands where any have heretofore been granted, and after securing the payment of the interest apply the residue to the redemption of the bonds as they may muture, and also require the said companies to pay into the Treasury of the United States ten per cent of their total gross-earnings and receipts, exclusive of the proceeds of the company will be subject to proceedings gradins it under the Bankrupt laws. The Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific and the United States are proceeded to the relation of the company will be subject to proceedings gradins it under the Bankrupt laws. The Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific and Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph line between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sight parallels through New Mexico to a junction with the big parallels of Company, the subject of the constructs of the repretive portions of the res

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., prescuted a petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce against any further secret sales of government bonds or gold. of shipowners of Lewisport, Me., praying the inter-vention of Congress to protect all engaged in navi-gation from illegal action by State and municipal

corporations.

Mr. Krithey, (rep.) of Pn., presented the memorial of the Yans County Agricultural Society of New York against opening the markets of the United States to the productions of the Dominion of Canada that are a new treaty of reciprocity, so railed.

States to the productions of the Dominion of Canada through a new treaty of reciprocity, so called.

Mr. JUMAN, (rep.) of Ind., presented the memoria of a convention from all parts of New England in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It recities, in a preamble, that all human beings are created equal, and that women are deprived of their natural equality when they are denied the right of suffrage, which is given to all men. It is signed by James Freeman Clarke, president, and Charles E. Whipple and Goorge H. Vilboert, secretaries.

tractors had practised francis in the supplies to the Post Office Department, and directing the Post may be come at and all other heads of departments to rescind all contracts with that firm.

Mr. Krisc, (dem.) of Ind., objected to the introduction of the joint resolution, because there was a ovidence before the Homes to sustain it.

THEATMENT OF UNION PRINONERS.

Mr. SHANES, rep.) of Ind., from the Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners, asked and obtained leave to make a report. No further expense is to be incurred in examining witnesses.

United States Course in Arransas.

On motion of Mr. Rooms, (rep.) of Ark., the Senate bill providing for two terms of the United States Circuit tourt for the Eastern district of Arkansas, on the second Mondays of April and October of each year, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

SALES OF CAPTURED AND ARABONED PROPERTY.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Was, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether all the money arising from the purchase of captured and abandoned property had been covered into the Treasury, &c. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove legal and political disabilities from a large number of persons in the reconstructed States. Ordered to be printed and recommitteed.

Mr. Rooffee, from the Powers.

Mr. Reports of National Banks.

Mr. Roores, from the Committee on Sanking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of national banking associations. Ordered to be printed to recommitted.

Mr. Rooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of national banking associations. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill requires the mational banks to make their reports to the Comprioller of the Currency on the first Monday of every month, in hen of the quarterly and monthly statements now required, the reports for the months of January and July to be published in some heavispaper at the excense of the bank.

BUTHS ON INFORTED BAREEY.

Mt. GETZ, (dem.) of Pr., presented two methorials from catizens of Reading, Pr., praying for the repeal of the duties on imported barley. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Perry in the chair, and resulced the consideration of

"HE ARMT APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLAINK, (rep.) of Me., who has charge of the bill, stated that, in view of the sentiment of the lidouse, as presented in the disension yesterday, he had ocen authorized to propose amendments to the nill which would reduce the amount \$19,00,00.

A discussion sprang up between Messex, Eldbilder, of Wisa, and BLAINK, on the subject of the bill charge of Ford's theatre, in the city of Washington.

Mr. BLAINE spoke of the building as the place in which the greatest tragedy of modern times took place, and remarked that it was very ungracious, on the part of the gentleman from Wisconsin, to find fault with the Secretary of War because the place where the great tragedy was enacted had not been left open as a place of valgar amusement. Did the gentleman meag fift? "A... "Zaid 2022"

Mr. Eldbilder—Iwish to state that I intended to make no charge other than this, that the Secretary of War took it into his control, and that the Congress afterwards gave him money to vest the property in the United State.

Mr. BLAINE—I was to rescue it from that degradation that the Secretary of War took it and the billing without the authority of 19e law.

Mr. Eldbilder—Iwish to state that I intended to make no cha

After considerable discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment providing that the commanding officer of a post may lease any vacant land or buildings belonging to the post to civilians, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury. Adopted.

The item appropriating \$1,900,000 for the arsunal armory at Rock Island, Illinois, one-half the amount to be applied to the construction of the ordige connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davemport, gave rise to considerable discussion.

discussion.
Without disposing of the subject the Committee

Nithout dispusing of the subject the Commutee rose.

The following are the reductions made in the bill by the various amendments adopted:—For recruiting service, from \$20,000 to \$15,000,000; for pay of the army, from \$15,000,000 to \$11,000,000; cornanization of officers of subsistence from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000; consistence from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000; consistence from \$2,000,000 to \$2,000,000; commutation officers quarters, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; military surveys, \$200,000, struck out.

Mr. Ganvield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Dudge, (rep.) of lows, from the majority of the committee, offered another amendment on the same subject.

Mr. Dodge, (rep.) of lowa, from the majority of the committee, offered another ameriment on the same subject.

Mr. Buyler, of Mass., offered still another.

The amendment offered by Mr. Caretailly, contemplates the reduction of the rank and file of the army by ten thousand men, and of the commissioned officers, by six hundred and seventy; the latter by gradual absorption; also the consolitation of the quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments, and the consolitation of the artifery and ordinance copp. The amendment offered by Mr. Buyler, contemplates the direct mustering out of supernumerary officers.

Mr. Garrield said he had been led into an error, resterday, as to the number of officers left in the army in 1867; he had got hold of the army register for the proceeding year and bence the mistake. There had been, however, 114 officers who had left the service in 1867.

The House, then as five o'clock, adjourned.

A telegram from Halloweil, Mc., annexe, as the death of this gentleman, ex-Goveraor of the state, to his office, of heart disease. Mr. Hubbard was a physician by profession, we believe, and was a native of Maine. At an early age he engaged in politics, and soon became prominent as a leader of the democrats, filling various minor offices until September, 1849, when, after a severe contest, he was elected Governor by a majority of 1,249 over the combined votes of Messrs. Hamin and Tailout, the whig and free soil candidates. In September, 1850, he was nominated for re-election and was successful, beating William G. Crosby (whig), afterwards Governor, and Mr. Tailout (free soiler) by 1,780 votes. At the election in the following year he was not a candidate, but as no one aspirant for the office had a majority, although the democratic norminee had a plurality of nearly 9,000, the election devolved upon the Legislature, which re-elected Mr. Hubbard for his third and last term. In 1852, although Pierce carried Maine by a clear majority over both Scott and Hale, the deceased failed of an election, the vote standing:—Hubbard (dem), 42,132; Crosby (whig), 29,247; Chandier (anti-Maine law), 11,894, and Holmes, 1,839. The Legislature being whig elected Mr. Crosby as his successor. Excepting Samuel Wills, who was he 1856 elected by a coalition of the democratic Governor of Maine. He was, in faci, the jast elected by the people direct. Of late years the deceased did not take an active part in politics.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

16s Doings Yesterday-A Constant Stream of

Dent remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yes erday, occupying the same apartments as ou the previous days of their stay in town.
It was erroneously stated yesterday that the General did not visit the Grand Opera House on Friday night. The President elect and his party were From hight. The President elect and his party were present at that place of amusement, out not until the performance was very nearly ended and many had left the theatre. General Grant left Mr. Grinnell's house shortly after ten o'clock, and proceeded at once to the Opera Bouse. He was soon recognized, and was made the recipient of a very genuine evation, the band during the excitement playing chall (Opinghia 2).

Vesterday the General and Mrs. Gram devoted the morning to calling upon personal friends. They entered a carriage about ten o'clock and proceeded up town, visiting the houses of Judge Pierrepont, Marshall O. Roberts and Mr. Charles Rogers. About two o'clock they returned to the hotel and made their way to their apartments. Throughout the ar ternoon the General and his lady were completely with cards bearing the names of persons anxious to see the General on malters of business or to

sation with ceneral crans.

Mrs. Grant remained in the hotel all the afternoon, receiving callers, and Generals Badeau and Dent were also visited by a large number of personal friends. In the evening the party proceeded to the residence of ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, where a diner party was given in their honor. The Century Club extended an invitation to the General to be present at a reception given under their auspices in the evening, but prior arrangements made it impossible for General Grant to be present.

It was expected that the distinguished party would visit Booth's theatre in the evening, and the right fand prosenium box was consequently reserved for their, but neither the General nor Mrs. Grant put in an appearance. Generals Bent and Badeau were present during the performance, occupying parquet seats. At mininght the Presidence elect had not yet returned from the residence of ex-Governor Hamilton Fish.

It is said to be the intention of General Grant to spend a quiet day within doors to-day, and to see no one but his personal friends. In the evening, as already announced, he will dine with Mr. A. T. Stavari.

## THE ROCERS WIRDER.

the Fifteenth precipct station house yesterday by the officers who have the working up of this case About twelve o'clock four men were ushered into the station house and taken into Captain Caffrey's private room where a cierk from the Central Office took their depositions. The exact nature of their visit did not transpire, as Caffrey and his officers took their depositions. The exact nature of their visit did not transpire, as Caffrey and bis officers conversed in mysterious language. A preliminary interview having been had with the men they were conducted to the cell of James, aftas Jim Mahet, all of whom recognized him as a man known to them by the name of Jim Maher, all of whom recognized him as a man known to them by the name of Jim Maher. It will be recollected that the accomplice of the murderer remarked, "Don't of it, Jim." The fact that Maher ciaims he never went by the name of Jim could not be reconciled with the remark of the accomplice, who would not be likely to call him by a wrong name. This recognition was secured for the purpose of clearing up this point.

After the examination had been concluded (appealin Caffrey stated that he was more positive than ever that he had the guilty purty in custody.

Superintendent Keunedy is not so sanguine. He speaks like a man perplexed with the acchanniation of circumstances of a mysterious mature and contradictory theories. He is not by any means certain that a conviction is likely to follow in the case of either of the prisoners, against all of whom circumstantial evidence is very strong. But it is especially so in the case of Maher.

The statements alleged to have been made by Rellly to Captain Young, upon the authenticity of which doubts were expressed in yesteriary's linears, it now appears were really made. Eefly claims that the coat Maher to expressed in yesteriary's linears, it now appears were really made. Eefly claims that the coat Maher how wears was obtained at the Five Points Mission. Collais insists that it was given Maher by a lady at No. 4 Waverley place. Thus it will be seen in this, like other points, they do not agree.

The counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguine of second of the counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguine of second of the counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguine of second of the counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguine of second of the counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguine.

Thus it wis be seen in tale, are clear points, they do not agree.

The counsel of Logan No. 2 is very sanguing of securing his discharge on a haboas corous to-morrow and securing the \$2.000 raward outcred by Mayor Hall for his surrender. Logan, who has suffered very much by his confinement, has become restless and is lired of prison life, to which he voluntarily submitted himself; but the \$2.000 that he is confident of requiring will be a baim for all his tills.

## VICISSITUDES OF AN ALLEGED BOND SORBER.

A Lively Chase—Crime and Chileyes ance. In November last a farm hand in the employ of C. E. Busia, of Shoreham, Vt., who had invested his ult in limited States bouds, was robbed of saw, and suspicted fell upon a man named Robert H. Yonug, who was traced to Troy, where he was arrested on the 3d of November by the detectives and held for ten days in hopes that he would divinge the hidring place of the bonds. Young faired to do on the 3d of November by the detectives and held for ten days in hopes that he would divinge the hiding place of the bonds. Young faired to do so, and on being turned louse proceeded to Whitehall, where he was arrested by the local detectives and held for five days with no letter success. He returned to Froy on being released and was again urrested and detained four days, still he would not divinge the depository of the bonds. On heling turned loose Young came to New York and was captured by a detective of the Nioneens precipet, who failed to fathout the secret. As a list report he appealed to a charveyant, who informed him had the bonds were secreted by a woman in the top floor of a bouse in Twonty-aimh street. A search of the premises by the astute believer in the virtues of clairvoyance failed to throw new light upon the wissing bonds. At this stage of the search detective Nichael F. Perry took up the case, and, it is alleged, was incorned by Young that the bonds had been huried in the earth by another man on a certain farm about twenty niles from Shoreham. A map of the farm, with the spot where the bonds were burked, was furnished him, and he hied to Vermont, leaving Young here. The farm was visited, the point found and bonds dug ap. Furry then armed himself with a requisition from the towernor of Vermont for the surrender of Young, returned to New York, and, securing Governor Hofman's endorsement, called in the aid of detectives Crowleg and McGowan, of the Twenty-night precuret, who yesterday arrested Young upon the charge. He will be taken to Vermont to-morrow and held to answer the charge.